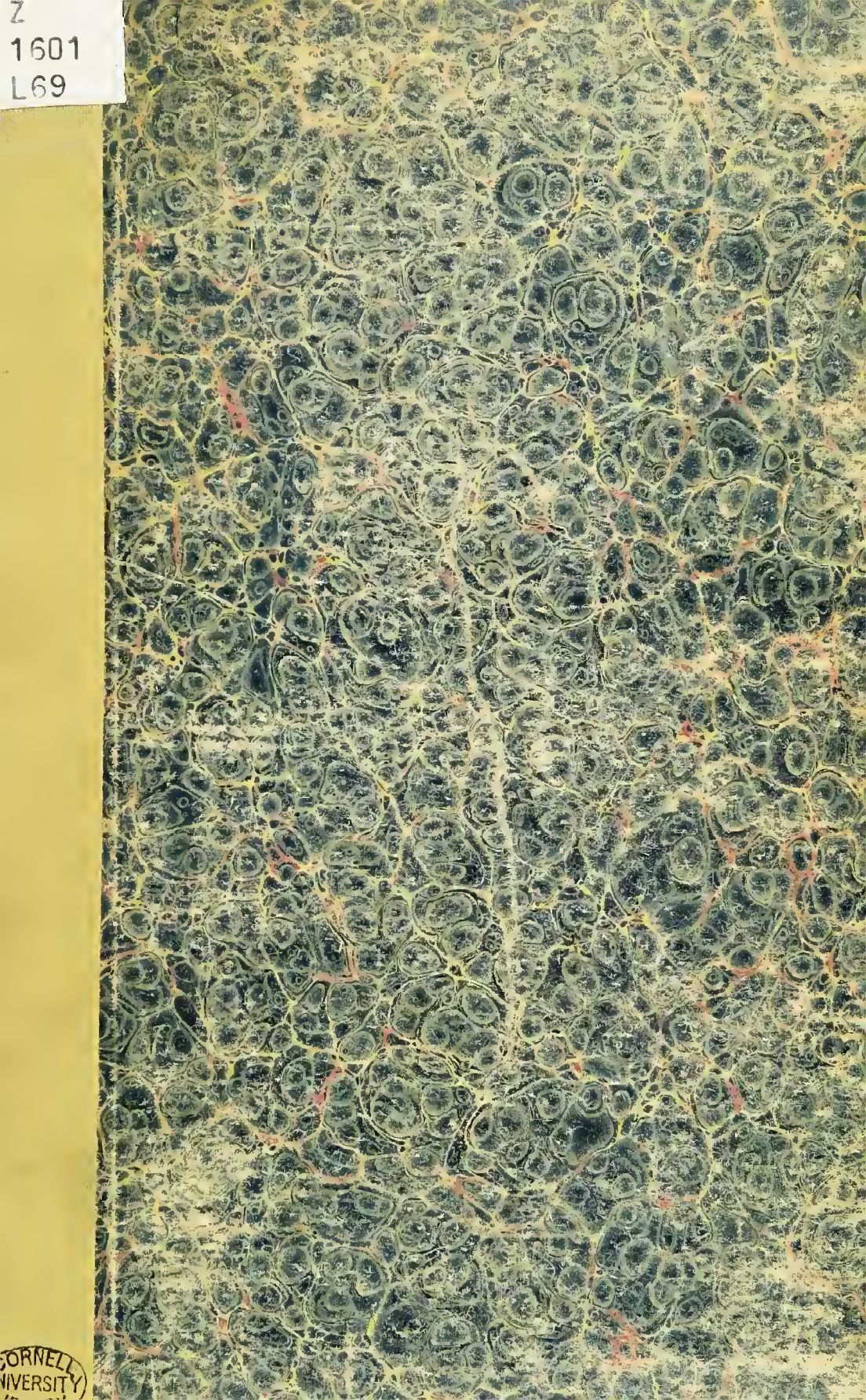
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A Trip to South America

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A Trip to South America

Report

to the

President of Northwestern University

on the Results of

A Trip to South America

By

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN, Ph. D.

Librarian of Northwestern University

EVANSTON AND CHICAGO
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PRESS
NINETEEN FIFTEEN

DOCTRINA

CHRISTIANA,

Y CATECISMO PARA INSTRVCcion de los Indios, y de las de mas perſonas, que han de ſer enſeñadas en nueſtra ſancta Fé.

CON VN CONFESSIONARIO, Y OTRAS COSAS neceſſarias para los que doctrinan, que ſe contienen en la pagina ſiguiente.

COMPVESTO POR AVCTORIDAD DEL CONCILIO Prouincial, que ſe celebro en la Ciudad de los Reyes, el año de 1583. Y por la miſma traduzido en las dos lenguas generales, de eſte Reyno, Quichua, y Aymara.



Impreſſo con licencia dela Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo primero Impreſſor en eſtos Reynos del Piru.

AÑO DE M.D.LXXXIIII AÑOS.

Eſta taſſado vn Real por cada pliego, en papel.

Concuerda con el original

From the Library of the late Señor Luis Montt, of Santiago de Chile, and now in the John Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R. I. The second oldest book printed in South America

To the President of the University.

SIR: I beg to submit to you this Report dealing with the results of my trip to South America made on behalf of the following American institutions: Harvard College Library, Harvard Law School Library, The John Crerar Library, Northwestern University Library, John Carter Brown Library, Northwestern University Law School Library, and the American Antiquarian Society.

I left Evanston on July 4, 1913, sailing from New York for Colon on July 12, 1913. I sailed from Buenos Aires for Europe on December 5, 1914. Hence, I was in South America itself from July 21, 1913—the date of my arrival at Colon—until December 5, 1914. I arrived in Genoa on December 24, 1914, and after spending a short time in Italy, I went to Germany and remained in that country until March 3, 1915, going from there to Holland. I sailed from Rotterdam on March 10, 1915, and arrived in New York on March 21st. Salary and expenses, however, were paid for a period of nineteen and one-third months only. The salary amounted to $4,833.33, while all other expenses came to $5,654.70. The share of salary and expenses paid by each institution was strictly in proportion to the purchases made for it. A detailed analysis of the expenses will be found in Exhibit I, forming part of the accounts appended to this Report. In all, I expended on books $25,582.33, so that the total expenditures were $36,070.36, of which the co-operating institutions paid $35,934.50, the difference of $135.86 representing the profits earned on exchange. Other details of the financial transactions of the trip can be gleaned by an examination of the appendices accompanying this Report.

Unfortunately, the material purchased in Paraguay has not arrived in the United States at this time of writing, nor have all the institutions given me the number of books and pamphlets acquired by them as a result of this trip. As near as I can estimate, the co-operating institutions have obtained about nine thousand volumes. Besides, there are seventeen manuscripts, of which one at least is of considerable value, twelve portfolios of documents of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and about thirty thousand sheets of Bolivian newspapers which the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester has taken over, paying one thousand dollars. Leaving out of consideration these newspapers, the manuscripts, and all other

material not desired by the co-operating institutions, the net cost per item has been, roughly, four dollars. The average, however, will be reduced when the amounts to be paid for the newspapers and such sums as may be obtained by selling material not wanted by the co-operating institutions have been received. But even if four dollars be taken as the final average cost per item, it must be remembered that a fairly large proportion of the material consists of individual works of considerable value, and several of those which will be described below are high priced rarities. Furthermore, much of the material secured could not have been purchased from European dealers, which means that it could not have been obtained except by going to South America, and finally, if the prices which I paid are compared with the prices of dealers who sell South American books, it will be found that four dollars per item is not a high average, but a low one.

In the course of my trip I visited all the independent countries of South America, and purchased something at least in every country. My largest purchases were made in Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay. In Venezuela and Bolivia and partly also in Brazil the purchases consisted of collections which had to be divided among the co-operating institutions, and naturally included a fair amount of material which, either because the co-operating institutions already had it or because the class of material in question is not collected by the institutions which I represented, can be sold to other libraries in this country. The purchase of collections on joint account in this manner was a new experiment. It did not seem to me to be wholly satisfactory. The chief difficulty was that the material could not be readily divided until my own return to this country, with the result that no one knew until I did return for how much each institution was liable, and hence I was considerably hampered in making further purchases. As it finally turned out, one institution acted to a large extent as banker for the other institutions, which evidently is pleasant enough for the latter, but is not quite fair to that institution which has the misfortune to be the banker. In countries, however, like those of South America, it is practically impossible to undertake to any large degree the separation of the material. It is difficult to obtain enough satisfactory cases wherein to pack the books, even under favorable circumstances, and shipping is so expensive from most points that it is undesirable to increase the number of shipments needlessly. Furthermore, the place available in which to pack

the books proved in most cases to be such that it was impossible to spread out the books and undertake anything in the way of collation or selection. It is to be considered a mere matter of good fortune and not due to skill or judgment on my part that the defects in important works and sets have not proved serious in any case, and that, on the whole, the amount of what might be described as waste material is relatively small. When the collections came to be divided it was soon felt that the only possible way to divide the cost among the institutions interested was to devise a system of points. A pamphlet was counted as one point, an unbound volume as four, and a bound volume as eight. It would have been impossible to estimate the value of each separate item, and it was found that if exceptions were made for unusually valuable and important sets and volumes, this estimate on the basis of points worked no injustice to any institution.

Considering the trip by countries, I beg to state the following:

PANAMA:—I was in the Republic of Panama on two separate occasions, the first time from July 21st until August 3rd; the second time from December 18th until December 30, 1913. There were not many books to be found in Panama. The few that I did purchase related to the recent legal enactments of the new Republic of Panama. I obtained these from a local bookseller who is also a druggist.

VENEZUELA:—I landed at Caracas on August 7, 1913, and left on October 1st. In Venezuela I purchased the collection of the Librarian of the National Library, Mr. Manuel Segundo Sánchez, whose collection was considered the best in existence relating to Venezuela. Mr. Sánchez has described that part of his collection dealing with books written by foreign authors on Venezuelan matters in a bibliographical work recently published under the title of *Bibliografía Venezolanista. Contribucion al Conocimiento de los Libros Extranjeros Relativos a Venezuela y sus Grandes Hombres, Publicados o Reimpresos desde el Siglo XIX. Caracas. Empresa el Cojo. 1914.* This is perhaps half of the collection. The whole collection has been fairly equally divided between Harvard University, The John Crerar Library, and Northwestern University Library (see Exhibit A, forming part of the accounts appended to this Report). It ought to be noted in connection with this collection, that considering the difficulties of preserving books in the face of the

ravages of climate, revolutions, and insects, Mr. Sánchez's library was in remarkably good condition, and nearly everything was very well bound. In addition to the Sánchez collection, I purchased a fairly large number of books from Mr. Hermann Ahrensburg, an official of the German railway of Venezuela, and a smaller amount from the Director of the National Museum of Caracas, Mr. C. F. Witzke. Besides purchases in Caracas, I purchased one valuable book, to be described later, in Valencia, the terminus of the German Railway.

COLOMBIA:—I landed at Barranquilla on October 3, 1913, reaching Bogotá on October 17th. I left Bogotá on December 5th, and sailed from Barranquilla on December 14, 1913. My chief purchases in Colombia consisted of the library of the late Jorge Pombo, a noted Colombian poet and dealer in second-hand books. Most of this material went to The John Crerar Library, excepting a set of the *Diario Oficial* and much legal material, which was taken over by Harvard. In addition, I purchased through the kind assistance of Mr. Frederick L. Rockwood, the clerk of the American Legation, an interesting legal set, which I bought at the request of the Northwestern University Law School.

ECUADOR:—Ecuador is unquestionably the most backward of all the South American republics. It is a country of marshes and hills, pest-ridden along the coast, dreary on the mountain-tops, and its history has been one of incessant revolutions. I arrived at Guayaquil on January 3, 1914, reached Quito the following day, left again on January 23d, and finally sailed from Guayaquil on January 29th. Fortunately, there was a German bookseller in Quito, and through him I was able to obtain the scanty material in existence relating to the history and the laws of Ecuador. It ought to be said, furthermore, that in Ecuador the Government was more liberal than in any other country of South America, excepting Brazil. Everywhere the governments and learned institutions were willing to give of the little material available for exchange, and in Ecuador, through the courtesy of Mr. Luis N. Dillon, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Government presented me with really valuable maps and other material relating to this inaccessible country.

PERU:—I arrived at Lima on February 5, 1914, and left for Mollendo on March 20th, finally leaving Peru entirely on April 2d by way of Lake Titicaca. Peru turned out to be the country in

which I was, perhaps, least successful. At first sight this may seem surprising, when it is remembered that this country has the oldest civilization in South America, and that so much has been written about its old history. Unfortunately, however, during the War of the Pacific, the Chileans carried off nearly all the books that they did not destroy, so that excepting one or two great private collections, there are no large quantities of valuable books now left in Peru. Then, also, Peru is perhaps the one country of South America which has been visited by the book collector, and consequently the little that the Chileans spared had been carried off long before I arrived. Nevertheless, through the aid of Mr. Guillermo U. Olaechea, I did obtain a quantity of material, though not at low price. Lima boasts a second-hand book dealer by the name of Bonilla, who has a large stock of second-hand books, but with whom one cannot deal at a distance. There are also several large stores having stocks of modern books, consisting chiefly of translations into Spanish of French novels, and "Sherlock Holmes" and "Nick Carter" stories.

BOLIVIA:—I arrived in La Paz on April 3, 1914, leaving that curious city on May 4th. In Bolivia I was assisted very much by the American Minister, Mr. John D. O'Rear and his clerk, Mr. José E. Ponte. Partly through them I was able to obtain the collection belonging to Mr. Donato Lanza y Lanza. This gentleman had at one time been the leader of the Conservative Party in Bolivia, but on account of financial reverses had lost this position and finally offered his large collection which he had inherited from his uncle, Nicolas Acosta, to the Bolivian Government. Congress had actually voted an appropriation of twenty thousand bolivianos for the purchase of this material, and the collection at the time of my arrival in Bolivia had been housed for some time in the Library of the Bolivian Senate. The Government, however, found itself unable to pay Mr. Lanza, with the result that he finally sold the collection to me for 9,550 bolivianos. The collection is unusually strong in Bolivian pamphlets and Bolivian newspapers. Of the latter, there were approximately thirty thousand sheets which, as mentioned above, have been taken over by the American Antiquarian Society. There is a complete set of the laws of Bolivia in the collection, and some valuable material bearing upon countries in South America other than Bolivia. The packing of the collection caused much difficulty, and thanks are due to Mr. O'Rear for

allowing me to use his Legation, wherein to store and box up the collection.

CHILE:—I arrived at Antofagasta in Chile on May 6, 1914, and finally reached Santiago on May 12th, departing again on June 15th, in order to sail from Valparaiso the next day for a journey through the Straits of Magellan. Santiago de Chile and Buenos Aires are perhaps the two cities of South America in which there is a book trade organized in such fashion that the purchase of books resolves itself into a problem similar to the one which one has to face in most of the countries of Europe. There are several fair-sized book stores in Santiago de Chile, and as a result I was able to purchase a large number of books and have them packed and shipped without serious inconvenience. In addition, I purchased in Santiago de Chile from the widow of the late Librarian of the National Library of Chile, Mr. Luis Montt, the rare Lima imprints mentioned below. Of some of these the title-pages are reproduced in this Report.

BRAZIL:—I arrived in Rio de Janeiro on June 30, 1914, leaving again on August 18th. Brazil is different from other countries in South America, in that the politics and other interests of the country are not centralized in the capital, and the various states forming this large country lead a life to a large extent independent one from the other. It is difficult to obtain material in one part of the country which has been published in another region of the same land. As the only city with which I became acquainted to any extent was Rio de Janeiro, I do not know how the conditions would be in São Paulo. But in the capital at least the book trade is very much disorganized and had it not been for the kind assistance of my friend, Dr. R. R. Schuller, I should have had much difficulty in obtaining any material at all. Brazil boasts of innumerable local publications, legal, historical, and geographical, and these I was able to obtain only to a very limited extent. The various learned societies of Rio de Janeiro, all of which publish valuable material, were very generous, and as far as possible gave me complete sets of their publications. The same is true of the National Library, which under the able direction of Dr. Manoel Cicero Peregrino da Silva, is probably the best in South America.

URUGUAY:—I arrived in Montevideo on August 22, 1914, and left on September 30th. In Montevideo there are at least two good book stores. I was much assisted by a Uruguayan lawyer, Dr.

Máximo Guyer. I obtained chiefly a large number of interesting literary works and valuable legal publications.

PARAGUAY:—I arrived at Asunción on October 4, 1914, and left on November 17th. In Paraguay I purchased a large collection, one of the few really good ones bearing upon this distant country. It had been in the possession of the late Blas Garay, a well-known politician of the country who was shot in a duel about eight years ago. The collection is especially rich in that most interesting part of the history of Paraguay, namely, the period of the younger Lopez. I was able to obtain this collection, which is to go entirely to Harvard University, through the kind help of a German merchant residing in Asunción, a Mr. Federico Rein, and especially through the aid and counsel of Lieutenant-Colonel Chirife, the commander of the Paraguayan army. The collection has not reached this country as yet, because on account of the war it was impossible at the time of my departure to have the books transported from Buenos Aires to the United States on a neutral vessel, since all the ships then sailing directly to New York, were flying the British flag, and the insurance rate upon goods shipped on a vessel belonging to a belligerent nation was at that time almost prohibitive. As a result, the collection was sent to Montevideo, and there left in storage in charge of the American Consul at that port, Mr. Spahr.

ARGENTINA:—I arrived in Buenos Aires on November 20th and sailed for Europe, as noted above, on December 5, 1914. In Buenos Aires, as in Santiago de Chile, there are book stores with which one can deal satisfactorily, and probably no other city in South America is in as close connection with Europe and North America as this metropolis. It seemed, therefore, not necessary to do much except to buy such works as were specifically desired by the various institutions. Another reason why I did not seek to do much in Buenos Aires was that by that time I had practically spent all the money which had been placed at my disposal.

Summarizing the results, it may be said that Harvard University received of my purchases all the literary works, most of the legal material and the rarer items, excepting early South American imprints, which went to the John Carter Brown Library. Northwestern

University acquired most of the standard books published which deal with South America, and its Law School a small number of legal works. Newspapers were taken by the American Antiquarian Society, while The John Crerar Library received books relating to railroads, questions of economic development, most of the government documents, and divided with the Harvard Law School the very large mass of material relating to South American boundary disputes. It also obtained several interesting maps and atlases. My greatest success was probably in the work done for the Harvard Law School, and I take the liberty of quoting from Dean Thayer's Report, reprinted on page 134 of the *Reports of the President and the Treasurer of Harvard College, 1913-1914:*

"But the most important new development of the Library is in the direction of South America. There appears to be no considerable collection in this country of the laws, decisions and doctrinal legal writings of the southern republics, unless perhaps at the Library of Congress. Yet in the process of time these countries seem likely to play a very large part in our commercial and, perchance, in our political life. As we grow more intimate with them, we shall need more and more to know something of their legal history and everything of their present legal status. For some years attempts have been made from a distance to acquire for the School the materials whence this knowledge might be drawn, but the results have been fragmentary. In the Spring of 1913, however, a chance came to take advantage of the journey to South America on a book hunting mission of the librarian of a sister institution, the skilled buyer through whom the School acquired the Olivart Collection, a man singularly well endowed and trained for the work he was undertaking. Dr. Lichtenstein has now been in South America for a year, and he and his principals are well satisfied with his success. He has visited all the republics and has bought for the School complete, or nearly complete, collections of their legislation, the reports of their courts, and the works of their great legal writers. Much of this material has already arrived in Cambridge."

It ought to be said that Dean Thayer's Report was written before my work had been completed. Ultimately, I obtained complete sets of the laws of all the independent countries of South America, excepting two years of Colombian laws. Furthermore, I secured complete sets of all the codes extant in the various countries of South America, most of the important legal text-book material and many complete sets of judicial decisions. I was unable, however, to find complete sets of the laws and constitutions and other legal material published by the separate states of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

CONFESSIONARIO

PARA LOS CVRAS

DE INDIOS.

CON LA INSTRVCION CONTRA SVS Ritos: y Exhortacion para ayudar a bien morir: y ſumma de ſus priuilegios: y forma de Impedimentos del Matrimonio.

(.2.)

COMPVESTO Y TRADVZIDO EN LAS Lenguas Quichua, y Aymara. Por autoridad del Concilio Prouincial de Lima, del año de 1583.



IMPRESSO CON LICENCIA DE LA Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo primero Impreſſor en eſtos Reynos del Piru.

AÑO DE M.D.LXXXV.

Eſtataſſado vn Real por cada pliego, en papel.

From the Library of the late Señor Luis Montt, of Santiago de Chile, and now in the John Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R. I.

As regards the results attained for the Harvard College Library, I may be allowed to quote from the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin,* Vol. 17, No. 36, page 681:

"Of books on the history and geography of South America, the Library has over 9,200 volumes, besides several thousand pamphlets. It includes the whole or part of several private libraries bought in Chile, Venezuela, Bolivia [and Paraguay], and is naturally strongest in material on these nations, but on the other South American countries there are at least fair collections. Recent purchases made by a representative of several large American libraries, traveling through the various countries of South America, have brought large additions to the collection. South American literature, a field neglected by most American libraries, is represented by the works of the more important authors."

Besides the thirty thousand sheets of Bolivian newspapers already mentioned, the American Antiquarian Society received an interesting newspaper collection from Colombia, bound in two volumes. Concerning the results for Northwestern University it does not behoove me to say more than I have. The fiscal year of The John Crerar Library being coterminous with the calendar year, it will publish no formal report concerning the South American purchases until some time after January, 1916. As, morever, its South American material has been only partly arranged, accessioned and catalogued I am not in a position at this time to report in detail the results attained in behalf of this institution.

It may be worth while to say a word or two about some of the especially rare items acquired. In the first place there should be noted the books purchased for the John Carter Brown Library, the more important of which are sufficiently described by means of the illustrations accompanying this Report. The imprints are as follows: two from Bogotá of the years 1784 and 1787, respectively, and Lima imprints of the years 1584, four of 1585, 1607, 1612, 1614 and 1616. The volume printed in 1584 is of special importance, being the second oldest South American imprint, of which only one other copy is known.

The other item of greatest interest is the third volume of the Appendix of O'Leary's great work, *Memorias.* I cannot do better than copy the description given on page 260 of Sánchez's *Bibliografía Venezolanista:*

"Tomo Tercero APENDICE: 1883. Se suspendió su impresión, de orden de Guzmán Blanco, a la sazón Presidente de la República, cuando se habían

tirado 32 pliegos con 512 páginas. La edición, que constaba de tres mil ejemplares, desapareció desde entonces: apenas cinco o seis ejemplares, de que se tenga noticia, fueron conservados clandestinamente, y constituyen, por su rareza y por la importancia de su contenido, la más preciada joya de la bibliografía venezolana. Es de suponerse que el resto de los originales que no se publicaron, entre los que se encontraban centenares de cartas de puño y letra del Libertador, dirigidas a Manuela Sáenz, según afirmación del propio general O'Leary que corre inserta en la pág. 376, constituía suficiente material para completar este volumen y editar uno o dos más. La parte impresa del famoso tomo contiene: *Advertencia* [pág. 5]; [1826] *Mi misión a Colombia* [pp. 7-33]; [1826 y 1827] [pp. 75-153]; [1828]. *Convención de Ocaña* [pp. 155-362]; [1828]. *Conjuración del 25 de Setiembre, Narración de un testigo ocular* [pp. 363-400]; [1828-1829]. *Mi Misión cerca del Gobierno del Perú y al Sur de Colombia* [pp. 401-512]. La *Advertencia* citada está suscrita por *Simón B. O'Leary,* hijo del general, y dice así: 'Los tomos I y II, que con el título de Narración hemos publicado, contienen la parte de las Memorias que el General O'Leary dejó escrita y arreglada para la imprenta. El presente Apéndice comprende los diarios y apuntes que hemos hallado entre sus papeles y su correspondencia con el Libertador, que publicamos también, porque juzgamos aquéllos y ésta interesantes para la historia de Colombia.' "

One of the most curious facts in connection with this very rare volume is that not only did I obtain the copy included in the Sánchez collection, but in rummaging around an obscure second-hand book store in Valencia, Venezuela, I discovered another copy, identical with the Sánchez one. The Sánchez copy is now in the possession of Harvard University Library, while the other, for which I paid ten dollars, is at Northwestern University Library. Both institutions obtained in addition the thirty-one volumes of O'Leary ordinarily considered to form the complete set.

A very valuable manuscript, *Libro de Ordenes de la Capitania General y Gobernacion de la Provincia de Maracaybo, Venezuela, desde 1812 hasta 1820,* was purchased in Caracas from Mr. Ahrensburg.* It has been described as follows:

"Este Libro contiene todos los Actos legislativos y administrativos del Gobierno español y del Capitan General ó Gobernador desde 1812, año en que por Cedula Real de Cadiz del 2/10 1812 se separó la Provincia de Maracaybo de la Capitania general de Venezuela, poniendola bajo el mando de Mijares, hasta fines del año de 1820 en que terminó la dominacion

* All of the co-operating institutions purchased more than had been anticipated, so that no one of the institutions felt that it could afford to take over manuscript material. Hence the co-operating institutions will be glad to sell the manuscripts, as well as a large number of valuable duplicates to some other American library or libraries. Communications concerning these manuscripts and books should be addressed to Dr. C. W. Andrews, Librarian, The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois.

español de esta Provincia, pues con el Acta de Independencia del 28/1 1821, Maracaybo se constituyó en Republica y en federacion con Colombia.

"Maracaybo fué en la epoca desde 1812 hasta 1820 uno de los principales puntos de defensa de los Españoles en el Norte de America del Sur, mientras el Interior estaba ocupado en su mayor parte por las fuerzas de la Independencia.

"El Libro empieza en sus:

Pag. 1-32 con la promulgacion de la Constitucion de Cadiz de 1812.
" 32 Real Decreto sobre Amnistia general.
" 106 Don José D. Ruiz, Asesor de la Intendencia de Maracaybo y Auditor de Guerra Teniente de Gobernador, se encuentra de Diputado de la Provincia de Maracaybo en las Cortes generales.
" 109-114. Proclama convocatoria para hacer mas victoriosas las armas españolas.
" 118 Traslado de la silla episcopal de Mérida á Maracaybo.
" 138 Establecimiento de una Loteria Nacional.
" 139 La Provincia de Maracaybo vuelve á formar parte de la Capitania general de Venezuela. 12/9 1813.
" 140 Las rentas de tabaco de Guatemala deben pagar las dietas de los Diputados de Maracaybo á las Cortes generales.
" 140-145. Real Decreto sobre suspension de la Constitucion de Cadiz, y pena en la vida al que la aplaudiere.
" 145 Real Cedula de Indultos.
" 169 Referente al Contador Don José Ruiz de Monroy, Ministro de Hacienda Real de Maracaybo.
" 180 Coro se erige en provincia.
" 222 Restablecimiento de las Casas ó Colegios de la extinguida Compañia de Jesus.
Etc.

"Muchas condecoraciones concedidas en virtud de sus facultades por el Jefe expedicionario Teniente General Don Pablo Morillo, Conde Cartagena y Marques de la Puerta, en favor de individuos del Ejercito pacificador.

"El Libro contiene todos los nombramientos, ascensos y decoraciones de los empleados y militares de la Provincia de Maracaybo, y menciona todos los actos de interes general del Poder español, y está escrito con buena letra. La mayor parte de las Copias está certificada por los mismos Ministros de Hacienda Real Don José Ruiz y Don Francisco de la Guerra, de Maracaybo.

"Manuscrito voluminoso interesantisimo y en buen estado sobre los ultimos años hasta el fin del Gobierno español en America del Sur, con un Indice copioso correspondiente."

Besides the purchase of books, I also conducted on behalf of the University of Chicago Press and the Harvard University Press, an investigation into the possibility of selling American publications in South America. My report to the Directors of these two establishments is appended.

Before concluding, thanks ought to be rendered to the many gentlemen in North and South America who made the success of this experiment a possibility. Such success as it may be considered that I obtained is due entirely to them. The failures are my own fault. Besides the men whose assistance has already been acknowledged, thanks are due first and foremost to Professor Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania. Without his advice and without the numerous letters of introduction which he gave me to his many friends in South America, I should not have been able to do anything at all. Also I owe much to Messrs. W. R. Grace & Company, of New York, whose representatives on the west coast of South America aided me continuously and in every possible way.

Finally, I give herewith the names of many who have been of service. If space permitted, I should be glad to say something of each one of these men, and tell of their many acts of kindness most of them rendered to a stranger in a foreign country: Professor J. C. Schwab, Librarian, of Yale University; Professor Hiram Bingham, of Yale University; Mr. J. J. Arnold, Vice-President of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Mr. J. S. Gittings, Jr., of Baltimore; Judge Alexander L. Miller, of Macon, Ga.; Mr. John T. Smith, of New York; Mr. Isaac A. Manning, American Consul at Barranquilla; Mr. Leland Harrison, American Chargé d'Affaires at Bogotá; Dr. Cuervo Marques, Minister of Public Instruction of the Republic of Colombia; Mr. Alfred G. Hooper, of Lincoln, England; Mr. Lucien Jerome, British Chargé d'Affaires at Quito; Mr. Rudolf Klien and Dr. Julio C. Tello, of Lima; Professor Julio Philippi and Dr. José Toribio Medina, of Santiago de Chile; Mr. Eugen Will, Acting Secretary of the German Legation in Rio de Janeiro; Professor Hermann Wätjen, of Heidelberg; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti and Mr. Max Fleiuss, of Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Nicolay A. Grevstad, American Minister at Montevideo; Freiherr v. Ow-Wachendorf, German Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo; Dr. Latham Clarke, of Montevideo; Mr. Daniel F. Mooney, American Minister at Asunción, and Mr. Wolfgang Frank, German Chargé d'Affaires at Asunción.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN.

Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois,
July 4, 1915.

RATES OF EXCHANGE OF CURRENCY USED IN ACCOUNTS

1 Bolivar equals	$0.1923
1 Sucre (or Sol) equals . . .	$0.48664
1 Boliviano equals	$0.38927
1 Peso Chileno equals	$0.1978
1 Shilling equals	$0.24334
1 Milréis equals	$0.32311
1 Peso Ur. equals	$1.0355
1 Peso Arg. equals	$0.4246
1 Peso Par. equals	$0.03245
1 Lire equals	$0.19013
1 Mark equals	$0.23672

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

RECEIPTS

PANAMA

			Pounds	Dollars	
1913					
July	22	L. S.	50	240	
	29	L. S.	10	48	
					$288.00

VENEZUELA

				Bolivares		
Aug.	9	L. S.	10	259		
	19	L. S.	10	259		
	22	C. L.	350	9,100		
Sept.	9	C. L.	47	1,222		
	15	C. L.	173	4,498		
Oct.	1	C. L.	500	12,875		
	1	C. L.	50	1,300		
				29,513	5,675.35	5,675.35

COLOMBIA AND PANAMA

Nov.	27	C. L.	60	300	
Dec.	4	L. S.	15	75	
	24	L. S.	10	48	
					423.00

ECUADOR AND PERU

				Sucres and Soles		
1914						
Jan.	13	L. S.	50	500		
	20	L. S.	35	350		
Feb.	20	L. S.	30	302.90		
Mar.	2	L. S.	50	504.75		
	3	L. S.	50	504.75		
				2,162.40	1,052.31	1,052.31

BOLIVIA

				Bolivianos		
April	23	C. L.	$1,700	4,645.25	1,808.25	
May	18	L. S.			350.00	
						2,158.26

CHILE

				Pesos Chil.		
June	9	L. S.	360	8,976.60		
	12	C. L.	30	748.05		
				9,724.65	1,923.54	1,923.54

BRAZIL

				Milréis		
July	6	L. S.	30	448.440		
	11	C. L.	50	749.120		
	17	L. S.	75	1,125.000		
	23	L. S.	50	749.120		
Aug.	14	C. L.	$460	1,468.000		
				4,529.680	1,463.58	1,463.58
				Carried forward to page 22		$12,984.04

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PAYMENTS

PANAMA

1913					
				Dollars	
July	24	Law School Invoice No. 1.....		6.00	
	29	Law School Invoice No. 2.....		60.50	
	30	Postage on Law School invoices, Nos. 1 and 2.....		4.09	
					$70.59

VENEZUELA

			Bolivares		
Aug.	22—Oct. 1	Share of Sánchez Collection (Exhibit A)	13,837.16		
Sept.	9	Share of Witzke purchases (Exhibit C)	116.97		
Sept.	12—Oct. 1	Share of Ahrensburg purchases (Exhibit B)	1,708.74		
			15,662.87	3,011.97	3,011.97

COLOMBIA

Nov.	10	Law School Invoice No. 3.....	49.00	
	10	College Invoice No. 1.....	11.00	
	13	Law School Invoice No. 4.....	7.00	
	24	Law School Invoice No. 5.....	18.00	
	24	College Invoice No. 2.....	228.00	
Nov.	18—Dec. 4	Share of expenses in connection with Colombian purchases (Exhibit F)	24.77	
				337.77

ECUADOR AND PERU

1914			Sucres and Soles		
Jan.	16	Law School Invoice No. 6.....	112.21		
	16	College Invoice No. 3.....	12.70		
Feb.	26	College Invoice No. 4.....	32.43		
Mar.	7	Law School Invoice No. 7.....	624.25		
	7	College Invoice No. 5.....	40.00		
	9	Law School Invoice No. 8.....	4.88		
	9	College Invoice No. 6.....	10.84		
	16	Law School Invoice No. 9.....	164.00		
	18	Law School Invoice No. 10.....	215.00		
			1,216.31	691.91	691.91

BOLIVIA

			Bolivianos		
April	13—May 1	Share of Lanza Collection (Exhibit D)	4,767.93	1,868.01	
May	18	Law School "Gaceta Judicial de Bolivia"		360.00	
					2,206.01

CHILE

			Pesos Chil.		
June	7	Law School Invoice No. 11.....	7,064.00		
	12	Share of Hume and Walker Bill for Cases and Packing (Exhibit G)..	44.53		
			7,108.53	1,408.07	1,406.07

BRAZIL

			Milréis		
July	14—Aug. 17	Share of Schuiler purchases (Exhibit E)	2,917.290	942.60	942.60
				Carried forward to page 23	$8,666.92

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

RECEIPTS

Carried forward from page 20 — $12,984.04

URUGUAY

1914			Pounds	Pesos Urug.	Dollars	
Sept.	16	C. L.	40	185.51		
	24	L. S.	50	231.88		
				417.39	432.21	432.21

PARAGUAY

				Pesos Par.		
Oct.	5	L. S.	35	4,025.00	130.61	130.61

PARAGUAY AND ARGENTINA

				Pesos Arg.		
Oct.	29	C. L.	580	6,626.97		
Nov.	30	C. L.	$1,500	3,511.36		
				10,138.33	4,304.73	
1915						
April	14	C. L.	Peuser credit	24.30	10.32	4,315.05

Paid in Evanston

1913			
Sept.	17	300	
1914			
April	4	500	
Aug.	15	300	
Sept.	14	150	
Oct.	5	150	1,400.00
		Total	$19,261.91

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PAYMENTS

Carried forward from page 21 $8,566.92

URUGUAY

1914			Pesos Urug.	Dollars	
Sept.	24	Law School Invoice No. 12.....	381.85		
	24	College Invoice No. 9.....	148.40		
			530.25	549.07	649.07

PARAGUAY

			Pesos Par.		
Oct.	21	College Invoice No. 10 (Garay Collection)	82,129.60		
Oct.	21—Nov. 16	Expenses in connection with Garay Collection (Exhibit H).....	880.80		
			83,010.30	2,693.68	
			Pesos Arg.		
Nov.	20—Dec. 6	Expenses in connection with Garay Collection (Exhibit H)....	170.88	72.56	
					2,766.24

ARGENTINA

			Pesos Arg.		
Dec.	4	Law School Invoice No. 13.....	279.30		
	4	College Invoice No. 11.....	470.00		
1915					
April	14	Additional items from Peuser for Law School	24.50		
			773.80	328.56	328.56

GERMANY

			Mark		
Feb.	19	College Invoice No. 12.....	120.00	28.41	28.41
		Total Purchases			$12,239.20
		Share of Salary and Expense Account (Exhibit I)			5,017.72
					*17,256.92
June	4	Check to balance account.....			2,004.99
		Total			$19,261.91

* Harvard University gained on exchange $22.95, so that its total expenditure was $17,233.97.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

RECEIPTS

U. S. A.

1913		Pounds		Dollars	
June	30	Check		500.00	$500.00
			PANAMA		
July	29	10	.....	48.00	48.00
			VENEZUELA		
			Bolivares		
Aug.	22	150	..... 3,900.00		
Oct.	1	40	..... 1,040.00		
			4,940.00	949.96	949.96
			COLOMBIA AND PANAMA		
Oct.	28	20	.....	100.00	
Nov.	18	100	.....	500.00	
	24	200	.....	1,000.00	
Dec.	24	10	.....	48.00	
					1,648.00
			PERU		
1914			Soles		
Mar.	7	50	..... 504.75		
	16	30	..... 302.90		
	18	35	..... 353.40		
			1,161.05	665.01	665.01
			BOLIVIA		
			Bolivianos		
April	23	355	..... 4,636.75	1,804.95	1,804.96
			URUGUAY		
			Pesos Urug.		
Aug.	24	20	..... 93.20	96.51	96.51
			ARGENTINA		
			Pesos Arg.		
Oct.	2	20	..... 226.77	96.29	96.29
			ITALY		
			Lire		
Dec.	28	60	..... 1,536.00		
1915					
Jan.	2	20	..... 511.00		
			2,047.00	389.20	389.20
1914					
Jan.	8	Paid in Evanston.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
					7,097.92
1915					
June	4	Check to balance account....			1,943.50
			Total		$9,041.42

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

PAYMENTS

PANAMA

			Dollars	
1913				
July	29	Invoice No. 1	2.00	
	30	Postage on invoice No. 1	.25	
				$2.25

VENEZUELA

			Bolivares		
Aug.	22—Oct. 1	Share of Sánchez Collection (Exhibit A)	10,738.62		
Sept.	9	Share of Witzke purchases (Exhibit C)	743.27		
Sept.	12—Oct. 1	Share of Ahrensburg purchases (Exhibit B)	1,476.30		
			12,957.19	2,491.67	2,491.67

COLOMBIA

Nov.	10	Invoice No. 2	52.00	
	13	Invoice No. 3	7.00	
	14	Invoice No. 4	4.50	
	24	Invoice No. 5	760.00	
Nov.	18—Dec. 4	Share of expenses in connection with Colombian purchases (Exhibit F)	64.47	
				877.97

ECUADOR AND PERU

			Sucres and Soles		
1914					
Jan.	16	Invoice No. 6	53.98		
Feb.	26	Invoice No. 7	32.43		
Mar.	7	Invoice No. 8	228.00		
Mar.	16	Invoice No. 9	103.00		
			417.41	203.13	203.13

BOLIVIA

			Bolivianos		
April	13—May 1	Share of Lanza Collection (Exhibit D)	3,473.97		
May	1	Books from Ponte invoice (Harvard College invoice No. 7)	215.00		
			3,688.97	1,436.01	1,436.01

CHILE

			Pesos Chil.		
June	7	Invoice No. 10	2,726.70		
	12	Share of Hume and Walker Bill for Cases and Packing (Exhibit G)	17.19		
			2,743.89	542.74	542.74

BRAZIL

			Milréis		
July	14—Aug. 17	Share of Schuller purchases (Exhibit E)	1,723.370	556.84	556.84

URUGUAY

			Pesos Urug.		
Sept.	24	Invoice No. 11	53.00	54.88	54.88

ARGENTINA

			Pesos Arg.		
Dec.	4	Invoice No. 12	625.10		
1915					
April	14	Additional items from Peuser, PA 78, less credit of PA 21.40	56.60		
			581.70	246.99	246.99
		Total purchases			$6,412.48
		Share of Salary and Expense Account (Exhibit I)			2,628.94
		Total			*$9,041.42

* The John Crerar Library gained on exchange $76.58, so that its total expenditure was $8,865.84.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

RECEIPTS

PANAMA

1913		Pounds		Dollars	
July	22	50	.....	240	
	29	10	.....	48	
					$288.00

VENEZUELA

				Bolivares		
Aug	22	250	.....	6,500		
Oct.	1	150	.....	3,900		
				10,400	1,999.92	1,999.92

COLOMBIA

Oct.	4	15	.....		75.00	75.00

PERU

1914				Soles		
Mar.	25	30	.....	299.90	145.94	145.94

BOLIVIA

				Bolivianos		
May	2	185	.....	2,432.80	947.02	947.02

CHILE

				Pesos Chil.		
May	9	15	.....	374.00		
June	5	300	.....	7,465.90		
				7,839.90	1,550.73	1,550.73

BRAZIL

				Milréis		
July	28	100	.....	1,509.600		
Aug.	17	130	.....	2,148.400		
				3,658.000	1,181.94	1,181.94

URUGUAY

				Pesos Urug.		
Sept.	7	50	.....	231.88		
	24	50	.....	231.88		
	29	20	.....	92.75		
				556.51	576.27	576.27

PARAGUAY AND ARGENTINA

				Pesos Arg.		
Nov.	13	50	.....	571.28		
1915						
April	14	Paid Peuser	.....	56.80		
				628.08	266.68	266.68
1914						
Sept.	1	Paid in Evanston	.....		500.00	500.00
				Total	.....	$7,531.50

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PAYMENTS

PANAMA

1913			Dollars	
July	29	Invoice No. 1	1.50	$1.60

VENEZUELA

			Bolivares		
Aug.	22—Oct. 1	Share of Sánchez Collection (Exhibit A)	12,394.22		
Sept.	9	Share of Witzke purchases (Exhibit C)	243.26		
Sept.	12.—Oct. 1	Share of Ahrensburg purchases (Exhibit B)	1,134.46		
			13,771.94	2,648.34	2,648.34

COLOMBIA

Nov.	10	Invoice No. 2	33.00	
Nov.	14	Invoice No. 3	6.50	
Nov.	18—Dec. 4	Share of expenses in connection with Colombian purchases (Exhibit F)	3.13	
				42.63

ECUADOR AND PERU

1914			Sucres and Soles		
Jan.	16	Invoice No. 4	130.57		
Mar.	7	Invoice No. 5	170.00		
			300.57	146.27	146.27

BOLIVIA

			Bolivianos		
April	13—May 1	Share of Lanza Collection (Exhibit D)	2,328.10	906.26	906.26

CHILE

			Pesos Chil.		
June	7	Invoice No. 6	6,074.10		
June	12	Share of Hume and Walker Bill for Cases and Packing (Exhibit G)	38.28		
			6,112.38	1,209.03	1,209.03

BRAZIL

			Milréis		
July	14—Aug. 17	Share of Schuller purchases (Exhibit E)	783.140	253.04	253.04

URUGUAY

			Pesos Urug.		
Sept.	24	Invoice No. 7	40.55	41.99	41.99

ARGENTINA

			Pesos Arg.		
Dec.	4	Invoice No. 8	45.00	19.11	19.11
		Total purchases			$5,268.17
		Share of Salary and Expense Account (Exhibit I)			2,159.80
					*7,427.97
1915					
May	27	Check to balance account			103.53
		Total			$7,531.50

* Northwestern University Library gained on exchange $38.84, so that its total expenditure was $7,389.13.

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

RECEIPTS

PANAMA

1913			Pounds		Dollars	
Dec.	29		15		72.00	$72.00
			BOLIVIA			
1914				Bolivianos		
April	23		30	391.85	152.54	152.54
			CHILE			
				Pesos Chil.		
May	30		185	4,628.00		
			170	4,238.95		
				8,866.95	1,753.88	1,753.88
1915						1,978.42
May	27	Check to balance account....				160.78
					Total	$2,139.20

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PAYMENTS

COLOMBIA

1913					Dollars	
Nov.	24	Invoice No. 1.....			50.00	
Nov.	18—Dec. 4	Share of expenses in connection with Colombian purchases (Exhibit F)			3.59	$53.59
		BOLIVIA				
1914				Bolivianos		
May	1	Books from Ponte invoice (Harvard College invoice No. 7).....		400.00	155.71	155.71
		CHILE				
				Pesos Chil.		
May	30	Invoice No. 2.....		4,500.00		
		Invoice No. 3.....		2,000.00		
				6,500.00	1,285.70	1,285.70
			Total purchases.....			$1,496.00
				Pesos Chil.		
May	20	Paid to Hume and Walker an old account of John Carter Brown Library		158.20	31.29	31.29
						1,626.29
		Share of Salary and Expense Account (Exhibit I)				612.91
			Total			*$2,139.20

* John Carter Brown Library gained on exchange $0.81, so that its total expenditure, if the old bill of Hume and Walker be deducted, was $2,107.10.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

RECEIPTS

PANAMA

			Pounds	Dollars	
1913					
Dec.	24	15		72.00	$72.00
		PERU			
			Soles		
1914					
Feb.	7	20	201.50	98.06	98.06
					170.06
1915					
May	27	Check to balance account....			43.25
		Total			$213.31

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

PAYMENTS

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA

			Dollars	
1913				
July	29	Invoice No. 1.....	2.00	
		Postage on Invoice No. 1.....	1.22	
Nov.	13	Invoice No. 2.....	3.50	
	24	Invoice No. 3.....	117.00	
Nov.	18—Dec. 4	Share of expenses in connection with Colombian purchases (Exhibit F)	9.55	$133.27

ECUADOR AND PERU

			Sucres and Soles		
1914					
Jan.	16	Invoice No. 4.....	27.03		
Mar.	7	Invoice No. 5.....	10.00		
			37.03	18.02	18.02
		Total purchases			$161.29
		Share of Salary and Expense Account (Exhibit I).....			62.02
		Total			*$213.31

* Northwestern University Law School lost on exchange $2.32, so that its total expenditure was $215.63.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

RECEIPTS

1915			
June	4	Check to balance account.....	$22.83

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

PAYMENTS

COLOMBIA

1913			
Nov.	10	Invoice No. 1.....	$15.00
Nov.	18—Dec. 11	Share of expenses in connection with Colombian purchases (Exhibit F)	1.19
		Total purchases	$16.19
		Share of Salary and Expense Account (Exhibit I).....	6.64
		Total	$22.83

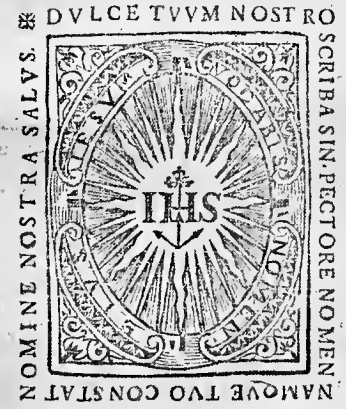
TERCERO

CATHECISMO

Y EXPOSICION DE LA
Doctrina Christiana, por
Sermones.

PARA QVE LOS CVRAS Y OTROS
ministros prediquen y enseñen a los Yndios
y a las demas personas.

CONFORME A LO QVE EN EL SANCTO
Concilio Prouincial de Lima se proueyo.



IMPRESSO CON LICENCIA DELA
Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo
primero Impressor en estos Reynos del Piru.

AÑO DE M. D. LXXXV.

Esta tassado vn Real por cada pliego, en papel.

Joseph de Acosta.

From the Library of the late Señor Luis Montt, of Santiago de Chile, and now in the John Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R. I.

EXHIBIT A

Sánchez Collection

1913	Bolivares.	Bolivares.
Aug. 26—Oct. 1 Paid Sánchez for Collection	36,400	
Sept. 19 Rare O'Leary Volume	60	
Sept. 9 O'Leary Set from Ahrensburg	158	
Sept. 29 Ahrensburg Invoice	54	36,662
From Sept. 1 to Oct: 1 Cases and Packing (Witzke and others)	261.20	
From Aug. 22 to Oct. 1 Consular Fees	46.80	308
Total cost of Sánchez Collection		36,970

Total number of Harvard points	4,555
Total number of The John Crerar Library points	3,535
Total number of Northwestern points	4,080
	12,170

		Bolivares.	
Harvard's share of cost	$\frac{4555}{12170}$	= 13,837.16	= $2,660.88
The John Crerar Library's share of cost	$\frac{3535}{12170}$	= 10,738.62	= 2,065.04
Northwestern's share of cost	$\frac{4080}{12170}$	= 12,394.22	= 2,383.41
		36,970.00	= $7,109.33

EXHIBIT B

Ahrensburg Collection

			Bolivares.
Total cost of books from Ahrensburg			4,506.50
Transferred to Sánchez Account:			
O'Leary Set (See Exhibit A)		158	
Invoice of Sept. 29, 1913 (See Exhibit A)		54	212.00
			4,294.50
Cost of cases and packing (Ahrensburg's invoice, Sept. 9, 1913)			24.00
Net cost of Ahrensburg purchases			4,318.50
		Bolivares.	
Harvard's share in purchases		1,304.75	
The John Crerar Library's share in purchases		1,126.50	
Northwestern's share in purchases	1,024.25		
Less O'Leary Set	158.00	866.25	3,297.50
Additional amount to be distributed (of which 997 is for undivided purchases)			1,021.00

Harvard's balance of 1,021 bol. is	$\frac{1304.75}{3297.50}$	= 403.99	
The John Crerar Library's balance of 1,021 bol. is	$\frac{1126.50}{3297.50}$	= 348.80	
Northwestern's balance of 1,021 bol. is	$\frac{866.25}{3297.50}$	= 268.21	1,021.00

Total cost to Libraries of their share in Ahrensburg purchases:

Harvard	1,304.75 + 403.99 =	1,708.74 bol. =	$328.59
The John Crerar Library	1,126.50 + 348.80 =	1,475.30 bol. =	283.70
Northwestern	866.25 + 268.21 =	1,134.46 bol. =	218.16
		4,318.50 bol. =	$830.45

EXHIBIT C

Witzke Collection

		Bolivares.
Witzke's Invoice of September 9, 1913		1,200.00
Cost of cases and packing (See Exhibit A)		96.50
Purchases from Witzke:		1,103.50
Harvard's share in Witzke purchases	91.00	
The John Crerar Library's share in Witzke purchases	578.25	
Northwestern's share in Witzke purchases	189.25	858.50
Undivided purchases		245.00

Harvard's share of undivided purchases is $\frac{91}{858.50} = 25.97$

The John Crerar Library's share of undivided purchases is $\frac{578.25}{858.50} = 165.02$

Northwestern's share of undivided purchases is $\frac{189.25}{858.50} = 54.01$ 245.00

Total cost to Libraries of their share in Witzke purchases:

Harvard	91	+ 25.97	= 116.97 bol.	=	$ 22.49
The John Crerar Library	578.25	+ 165.02	= 743.27 bol.	=	142.93
Northwestern	189.25	+ 54.01	= 243.26 bol.	=	46.78
			1,103.50 bol.	=	$212.20

EXHIBIT D

Lanza Collection

1914			Bolivianos.	Bolivianos
April	13	Advertisement	3	
	28	Paid Donato Lanza y L.	9550	
May	1	Portion of Ponte's invoice transferred to Collection	152	
	1	Ponte's charges (Commission, cases and packing)	865	
		Total cost of Collection		10,570

Total number of Harvard points	5,505
Total number of The John Crerar Library points	4,011
Total number of Northwestern points	2,688
	12,204

Harvard's share of cost is $\frac{5505}{12204}$ = Bs 4,767.93 = $1,856.01

The John Crerar Library's share of cost is $\frac{4011}{12204}$ = Bs 3,473.97 = 1,352.31

Northwestern's share of cost is $\frac{2688}{12204}$ = Bs 2,328.10 = 906.26

Bs 10,570.00 = $4,114.58

EXHIBIT E

Schuller Purchases

1914

Aug. 14 Purchases in Rio de Janeiro:		
General purchases	1715$000	
Schuller's Private Collection	3500$000	6215$000
July 14 to Aug. 17 Trucking charges		40$000
Aug. 17 Bill of Federal Express Co		168$800
Total cost		5423$800

Purchases for Harvard specifically	1326$000	
Harvard's share from unassigned purchases	5$000	1331$000
Purchases for The John Crerar Library specifically	185$000	
The John Crerar Library's share from unassigned purchases	114$000	299$000
Northwestern's share from unassigned purchases	85$000	85$000
		1715$000

Total number of Harvard points in private collection	1538
Total number of The John Crerar Library points in private collection	1417
Total number of Northwestern points in private collection	697
	3652

Harvard's share of private collection $\frac{1538}{3652}$ of 3500$000 = 1473$990

The John Crerar Library's share of private collection $\frac{1417}{3652}$ of 3500$000 = 1358$020

Northwestern's share of private collection $\frac{697}{3652}$ of 3500$000 = 667$990

3600$000

Harvard's share in expenses is $\frac{2804.99}{6216}$ = 112$300

The John Crerar Library's share in expenses is $\frac{1657}{6215}$ = 66$350

Northwestern's share in expenses is $\frac{752.99}{6215}$ = 30$150

208$800

Harvard's total share is	1331$000	+ 1473$990	+ 112$300	= 2917$290	= $ 942.60
The John Crerar Library's total share is	299$000	+ 1358$020	+ 66$350	= 1723$370	= 556.84
Northwestern's total share is	85$000	+ 667$990	+ 30$150	= 783$140	= 253.04
				5423$800	= $1,762.48

EXHIBIT F

Division of Freight, Etc., on Shipments from Colombia

1913			
Nov. 18 to Dec. 4	Cases and packing	$ 36.76	
	Freight to Girardot	33.75	
	Insurance to Barranquilla	31.35	
Dec. 11	Two consular invoices	5.25	$ 107.10
	Harvard's purchases in all	$313.00	
	American Antiquarian Society's purchases in all	15.00	
	The John Crerar Library's purchases in all	813.50	
	Northwestern University Library's purchases in all	39.50	
	Northwestern University Law School's purchases in all	120.50	
	John Carter Brown Library's purchases in all	50.00	$1,351.50

Harvard's share in packing, etc., is	$\frac{313}{1351.50}$ =	$ 24.77	
American Antiquarian Society's share in packing, etc., is	$\frac{15}{1351.50}$ =	1.19	
The John Crerar Library's share in packing, etc., is	$\frac{813.50}{1351.50}$ =	64.47	
Northwestern University Library's share in packing, etc., is	$\frac{39.50}{1351.50}$ =	3.13	
Northwestern University Law School's share in packing, etc., is	$\frac{120.50}{1351.50}$ =	9.55	
John Carter Brown Library's share in packing, etc., is	$\frac{50}{1351.50}$ =	3.59	$107.10

EXHIBIT G

Chilean Purchases

1914	PCh.
June 12 Hume and Walker bill for cases and packing.....	100.00
Purchases for Harvard Law School in Chile.....	7,064.00
Purchases for The John Crerar Library in Chile.....	2,726.70
Purchases for Northwestern University in Chile.....	6,074.10
Total.....	15,864.80

Harvard's share in packing is..... $\frac{7064}{15864.80}$ = PCh 44.63 = $ 8.81

The John Crerar Library's share in packing is.. $\frac{2726.70}{15864.80}$ = PCh 17.19 = 3.40

Northwestern's share in packing is..... $\frac{6074.10}{15864.80}$ = PCh 38.28 = 7.57

PCh 100.00 = $19.78

NOTE.—There were purchases in Chile for the John Carter Brown Library, amounting to PCh 6,500, but as this sum was paid for two small volumes, I did not consider them in dividing the expenses for packing.

EXHIBIT H

Transfers from Expense Account to Harvard Account on Garay Collection

1914				
Oct. 31	Cartage	PP 132		
	Receipt Stamps	167		
Nov. 16	Freight from Asunción to Montevideo	499		
	Consular invoice	82.20		
			PP 880.80 =	$28.58
Nov. 20	Insurance on Garay shipment from Asunción to Montevideo	PA 121.60		
Dec. 5	Bill of Bonino & Schroeder	49.28		
			PA 170.88 =	$72.56

LIBRO DE

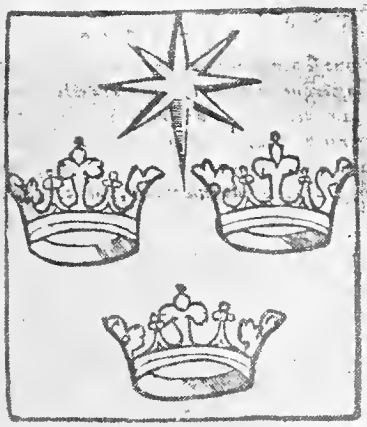
PLATA REDVZIDA

QVE TRATA DE LEYES BAIAS

desde 20. Marcos, hasta 120. Con sus Abe-
zedarios al margen. Con vna ta-
bla general a la postre.

FECHO POR EL CONTADOR FRANCIS-
co Iuan Garreguilla natural de la Ciudad de
Valencia en España.

DIRIGIDO A LOS SEÑORES PRESIDENTE
y Oydores de la Real Audiencia y Chanzilleria desta
Ciudad de los Reyes.



CON LICENCIA.

Impresso en Lima por Francisco del Canto.
Año. M. DC. VII.

From the Library of the late Señor Luis Montt, of Santiago de Chile, and now in the John Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R. I.

A collection of tables to facilitate the changing of money, probably the first book published in South America for the benefit of bankers.

EXHIBIT I

Division of Salary and Expense Account

Purchases for:		
Harvard University	$12,239.20	
The John Crerar Library	6,412.48	
Northwestern University Library	5,268.17	
John Carter Brown Library	1,495.00*	
Northwestern University Law School	151.29	
American Antiquarian Society	16.19	$25,582.33

* Inaddition there was paid out for John Carter Brown Library PCh 158.20= $31.29, which, however, does not represent a purchase of books on my part, but was used in settlement of an old account which the Library had with Hume and Walker, and with which I had nothing whatsoever to do. My purchases for the John Carter Brown Library, therefore, amounted to only $1,495.00, as shown above.

Salary and Expense Account

Salary	$4,833.33	
Living Expenses	3,503.93	
Steamship Fares	1,071.51	
Railroad Fares	259.86	
Baggage Charges	209.76	
Autos, Cabs and Cars	151.99	
Cables and Telegrams	313.43	
Postage and Stationery	131.35	
Passport Fees	12.87	$10,488.03

Harvard's share of salary and expenses is	12239.20 / 25582.33	of	$10,488.03 =	$5,017.72
The John Crerar Library's share of salary and expenses is	6412.48 / 25582.33	of	10,488.03 =	2,628.94
Northwestern University Library's share of salary and expenses is	5268.17 / 25582.33	of	10,488.03 =	2,159.80
John Carter Brown Library's share of salary and expenses is	1495 / 25582.33	of	10,488.03 =	612.91
Northwestern University Law School's share of salary and expenses is	151.29 / 25582.33	of	10,488.03 =	62.02
American Antiquarian Society's share of salary and expenses is	16.19 / 25582.33	of	10,488.03 =	6.64
Total				$10,488.03

To the Directors of the University of Chicago Press and the Harvard University Press.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to hand you herewith a formal report concerning my observations in South America, as far as they related to the possibility of extending your business on that Continent.

I. General Remarks: South America is not likely, in the near future, to open a large field for the sale of publications in English. In general, the South American reads only books and magazines published in Spanish (in Brazil: Portuguese), and French. Furthermore, education is as yet very limited, and even where certain classes have a superficial amount of education, it has hardly reached a stage where much interest is likely to be aroused by books and treatises written from a strictly scientific standpoint. There is no interest in South America in what may be termed the humanities. As far as there is any interest in higher education, it is entirely practical. Thus there may be a small field for books dealing with engineering, economics, and pedagogy. It is useless to attempt to sell Protestant theological and philological works or books dealing with legal subjects based upon English common law. The only field in South America for these three classes of material might be among the foreign element, though there again it must be remembered that the vast majority of foreigners in South America are business men, not interested in learned publications. In regard to the conduct of correspondence with South Americans, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is useless to write letters in any language other than Spanish, or, in the case of Brazil, Portuguese.

II. Separate Countries: For all practical purposes, the countries of South America can be arranged in four groups: 1. Venezuela and Colombia. 2. Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. 3. Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. 4. Brazil.

In the first group there is no present possibility whatsoever of any development to cause it to appear likely that English books or magazines will be purchased to any extent in the near future. There are no universities there, and no learned class, worthy of the name, excepting possibly officials. In Colombia, however, a certain amount of English is known, as many of the sons of the better families have been educated in England. In Venezuela a Mr. ..... is

very much interested in books and would welcome correspondence offering a possibility of business. His address is ..... I believe that he is thoroughly trustworthy. In Colombia, a German agent named ....., might be able to look out for your institutions casually, but I do not believe that he would prove very zealous. In a financial way he is entirely trustworthy.

In the second group the interests of your institutions can be well taken care of by ....., an English firm, who have a large bookstore on one of the main streets of the capital of Chile. Mr. ..... is an energetic young Englishman, in whose ability and knowledge, as measured by South American standards, I have great confidence. Chile, on account of its close relations to England, is likely to prove as profitable a field for American publications as any country in South America. There are two good universities in Santiago, and English is, speaking relatively, used to a fair extent. The only drawback in Chile would be that while there is considerable sympathy for England, there is none at all for the United States. The spirit both of the government and the people is distinctly anti-American.

The other countries in this second group offer little opportunity for present development. As regards Ecuador, I cannot imagine that under any circumstances books can be sold there. In Quito, however, there is a reliable bookseller, Mr. ....., with whom, if ever necessary, correspondence could be conducted satisfactorily. It is necessary to warn you, however, that all mail in Ecuador is extremely unsafe.

In Peru several English newspapers are published under the direction of a Mr. ..... Mr. ..... has had a plan of establishing a reading-room for English and American publications. If he ever were to develop such a scheme it might be possible to make some satisfactory arrangement with him for displaying your publications. There are a fairly large number of English and Americans in Lima who might be interested.

In Bolivia there is no one whom I can recommend for your purpose, unless possibly ..... The only books of interest to people in Bolivia would be works on mining engineering.

In the third group, probably everything could be handled from Argentina, where the ..... would probably be found satisfactory. It was originally a German house, but it is now chiefly financed by Anglo-Argentine capital. This firm does considerable

publishing itself, has close relations with the large Argentine institutions, and a modernly appointed bookstore on one of the principal streets of the city, and branches in some of the other larger Argentine municipalities. There is a large educated foreign element in Buenos Aires, chiefly English and German, which might possibly be interested in certain learned publications of North America.

If correspondence with Uruguay itself is desired, I should recommend the firm of ..... Advice would also be readily furnished by Dr. .....

Brazil is different from any of the other countries of South America in that nothing is centralized in the capital city. It cannot even be said that Rio de Janeiro is the *chief* center for the book trade. Probably São Paulo offers a better field for this activity than the Federal District. But in fact, each state in this enormous country has its own center, independent of every other. The only city of which I can speak is Rio de Janeiro, and the only bookstore worth considering there is a French firm, ... Even this firm, however, can probably not be of much assistance.

In conclusion I wish to repeat that in my opinion, it will not pay to spend any large sums on advertising or propaganda of any kind in South America, at least for many years to come. I regret that I cannot give a more favorable report of conditions there as regards the possibility of the activities of your institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN.

Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois,
May 28, 1915.

ENTERED as second-class matter, November 21, 1913, at the Postoffice, Chicago, Illinois, under Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

